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WORKER DISPLACEMENT: 2019-2021

From January 2019 through December 2021, there were 3.6 million workers displaced from jobs they had held for at least 3 years, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. This was up by 924,000 workers from the prior survey period covering January 2017 to December 2019. In January 2022, 65 percent of workers displaced from 2019 to 2021 were reemployed, down from 70 percent in January 2020.

The U.S. Department of Labor's Chief Evaluation Office sponsored the January 2022 survey to collect information on workers who were displaced from their jobs. Since 1984, these surveys have been conducted biennially in January as supplements to the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of households that is the primary source of information on the nation's labor force. For further information, see the Technical Note in this news release.

Displaced workers are defined as persons 20 years of age and over who report that they lost or left jobs because their plant or company closed or moved, there was insufficient work for them to do, or their position or shift was abolished. The period covered in this study was January 2019 to December 2021, the 3 calendar years prior to the January 2022 survey date. This period included the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic that began in early 2020. Those who were temporarily absent from a job due to a pandemic-related business closure or reduced business hours are not considered displaced workers.

The following analysis focuses primarily on the 3.6 million people who had worked for their employer for 3 or more years at the time of displacement (referred to as long-tenured workers). An additional 5.0 million persons were displaced from jobs they had held for less than 3 years (referred to as short-tenured workers). Combining the short- and long-tenured groups, the number of displaced workers totaled 8.6 million from 2019 to 2021. This is up from 6.3 million for the 2017-19 survey period.

Highlights from the January 2022 survey:

- In January 2022, 65 percent of the 3.6 million long-tenured displaced workers were reemployed, down from 70 percent in January 2020. (See table 1.)
- Among long-tenured displaced workers age 65 and over, the reemployment rate declined by 15 percentage points from the prior survey and the proportion that were no longer in the labor force increased by 12 percentage points to 61 percent. (See table 1.)

- Thirty-eight percent of long-tenured displaced workers from the 2019-21 period lost their job because their plant or company closed down or moved, an additional 31 percent lost their job because their position or shift was abolished, and 31 percent were displaced due to insufficient work. (See table 2.)
- Sixteen percent of long-tenured displaced workers lost a job in leisure and hospitality, 14 percent lost a job in professional and business services, and another 13 percent lost a job in manufacturing. (See table 4.)
- Among long-tenured workers who were displaced from full-time wage and salary jobs and were reemployed in such jobs in January 2022, 63 percent had earnings that were as much or greater than those of their lost job, little different from the prior survey. (See table 7.)

Characteristics of the Displaced

Sixty-five percent of the 3.6 million long-tenured displaced workers were reemployed at the time of the survey in January 2022, down from 70 percent for the January 2020 survey. The proportion unemployed at the time of the most recent survey was 12 percent, the same as in January 2020. Twenty-two percent of long-tenured displaced workers were not in the labor force in January 2022, up from 18 percent in the previous survey. (See table 1.)

In January 2022, the reemployment rate was 72 percent for workers ages 25 to 54, little changed from the prior survey. Reemployment rates continued to be lower for older workers; the rates for those ages 55 to 64 and 65 years and over were 64 percent and 29 percent, respectively. Among those age 65 and over, the reemployment rate declined by 15 percentage points from the prior survey and the proportion that were no longer in the labor force increased by 12 percentage points to 61 percent.

Among long-tenured displaced workers, men had a slightly higher reemployment rate than women in January 2022 (68 percent and 62 percent, respectively). The reemployment rate for men changed little from the prior survey, while the rate for women declined. The proportions of long-tenured displaced men and women who were unemployed were little different in January 2022 (14 percent and 11 percent, respectively). The share of male displaced workers who had left the labor force was little changed at 18 percent, while the share of women increased by 7 percentage points to 27 percent from the prior survey. The proportion of women leaving the labor force ages 25 to 54 rose by 11 percentage points to 22 percent in January 2022.

In January 2022, the reemployment rate for long-tenured displaced White workers declined by 7 percentage points to 64 percent. The rates for Blacks (71 percent), Asians (66 percent), and Hispanics (65 percent) changed little from the prior survey. In January 2022, the proportion of unemployed long-tenured displaced Blacks declined by 14 percentage points to 8 percent from the prior survey, while the proportion of Hispanics increased by 8 percentage points to 17 percent over the same period.

Reason for Job Loss and Receipt of Advance Notice

Of the 3.6 million long-tenured workers displaced during January 2019 through December 2021, 38 percent lost or left their jobs due to plant or company closings or moves, an additional 31 percent lost their job because their position or shift was abolished, and 31 percent were displaced due to insufficient work.

Thirty-nine percent of long-tenured displaced workers in 2019 to 2021 received written advance notice that their jobs would be terminated, down from 47 percent in 2017 to 2019. Among workers who lost jobs during the 2019-21 period due to plant or company closings or moves, 49 percent received written advance notice, down from 60 percent for the prior survey period. By comparison, 43 percent of workers who were displaced because their position or shift was abolished and 25 percent of those who lost jobs due to insufficient work were notified in advance, both little changed from 2017 to 2019. For each of these groups, reemployment rates were not statistically different for those who received written advanced notice and those who did not. (See table 3.)

Industry and Occupation

During the 2019 to 2021 period, 574,000 long-tenured leisure and hospitality workers were displaced from their jobs—16 percent of all long-tenured displaced workers. This proportion increased from 5 percent in 2017 to 2019, reflecting the impact of the pandemic on the industry. For the 2019 to 2021 period, workers in professional and business services accounted for 14 percent of all long-tenured displacements, manufacturing accounted for another 13 percent, and education and health services accounted for 12 percent of all displacements. (See table 4.)

In January 2022, the reemployment rates for the other services industry (50 percent), retail trade (61 percent), and leisure and hospitality (64 percent) declined significantly from January 2020. These reemployment rates reflect the slower recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic in these industries. The rates for workers displaced from the other major industry groups changed little from the prior survey. (Workers were not necessarily reemployed in the same industries from which they were displaced.)

By major occupational group, the reemployment rate decreased to 58 percent for sales and office occupations and to 68 percent for management, professional, and related occupations in January 2022. Reemployment rates for other major occupational groups changed little from the prior survey. The January 2022 rates were 71 percent for those displaced from production, transportation, and material moving occupations; 65 percent for service occupations; and 63 percent for natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations. (See table 5.)

Geographic Divisions

Compared with the 2017-19 period, the number of long-tenured workers displaced during the 2019-21 period increased for the Middle Atlantic, East North Central, West North Central, South Atlantic, and Pacific divisions, and changed little for the other geographic divisions of the United States. In January 2022, the reemployment rate increased to 72 percent for the East South Central division. The rate declined for the West South Central (56 percent) and Mountain (67 percent) divisions. (See table 6.)

Earnings

Of the 2.0 million long-tenured displaced workers who lost full-time wage and salary jobs during the 2019-21 period and were reemployed in January 2022, 1.6 million had full-time wage and salary jobs. Of the reemployed full-time workers who reported earnings on their lost job, the proportion that were earning as much or more than they did at their lost job was 63 percent in January 2022, little different from the January 2020 survey. (See table 7.)

Total Displaced Workers (With No Tenure Restriction)

The total number of workers displaced between January 2019 and December 2021 (regardless of how long they had held their jobs) was 8.6 million, up by 2.3 million from 2017 to 2019. Of the total number of workers who lost jobs over the 2019-21 period, 67 percent were reemployed in January 2022, down by 4 percentage points from the January 2020 survey. Fourteen percent of all displaced workers were unemployed, little different from the prior survey, and the proportion not in the labor force rose by 5 percentage points to 19 percent. (See table 8.)

Technical Note

The data presented in this release were collected through a supplement to the January 2022 Current Population Survey (CPS), the monthly survey of about 60,000 eligible households that provides basic data on employment and unemployment for the nation. The CPS is conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The purpose of this supplement was to obtain information on the number and characteristics of persons who had been displaced (as defined below) from their jobs over the prior 3 calendar years. The collection of these data is sponsored by the Department of Labor's Chief Evaluation Office.

Additional information, reports, and archived news releases are available at www.bls.gov/cps/lfcharacteristics.htm#displaced.

Data presented in this release are based on Census 2010 population controls that are updated annually in January. Additional information, reports, and archived news release are available at www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm#pop.

If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7-1-1 to access telecommunications relay services.

Reliability of the estimates

Statistics based on the CPS are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the true population values they represent. The component of this difference that occurs because samples differ by chance is known as **sampling error**, and its variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. There is about a 90-percent chance, or level of confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.6 standard errors from the true population value because of sampling error. BLS analyses are generally conducted at the 90-percent level of confidence.

The CPS data also are affected by **nonsampling error**. Nonsampling error can occur for many reasons, including the failure to sample a segment of the population, inability to obtain information for all respondents in the sample, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information, and errors made in the collection or processing of the data.

Information about the reliability of data from the CPS and guidance on estimating standard errors is available at www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm#reliability.

Concepts and questions

Displaced workers are wage and salary workers 20 years of age and over who lost or left jobs because their plant or company closed or moved, there was insufficient work for them to do, or their position or shift was abolished. Data are often presented for long-tenured displaced workers—those who had worked for their employer for 3 or more years at the time of displacement.

Wage and salary workers receive wages, salaries, commissions, tips, payment in kind, or piece rates. The group includes employees in both the private and public sectors but excludes all self-employed persons, both those with incorporated businesses as well as those with unincorporated businesses.

Data discussed in this release on displaced workers were obtained from the following questions:

(This question was asked of all persons 20 years and over.) During the last 3 calendar years, that is, January 2019 through December 2021, did (you/name) lose a job or leave one because: (your/his/her) plant or company closed or moved, (your/his/her) position or shift was abolished, insufficient work, or another similar reason?

(If the respondent answered "yes" to the above question on job loss, the following question was then asked.) Which of these specific reasons describes why (name/you) (is/are) no longer working at that job?

Plant or company closed down or moved Plant or company operating but lost or left job because of:

Insufficient work
Position or shift abolished
Seasonal job completed
Self-operated business failed
Some other reason

Respondents who provided one of the first three reasons—plant or company closed or moved, insufficient work, or position or shift abolished—were classified as displaced and asked additional questions about the lost job, including how many years they had worked for their employer; the year the job was lost; the earnings, industry, and occupation of the lost job; and whether health insurance had been provided. Other questions were asked to determine what occurred before and after the job loss, such as: Was the respondent notified of the upcoming dismissal? How long did he/she go without work? Did he/she receive unemployment benefits? And, if so, were the benefits used up? Did the person move to another location after the job loss to take or look for another job?

Information also was collected about current health insurance coverage (other than Medicare and

Medicaid) and current earnings for those employed at the time of the survey.

Table 1. Long-tenured displaced workers¹ by age, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and employment status in January 2022

		Percent distribution by employment status					
Characteristic	Total	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force		
Total							
Total, 20 years and over	3,596	100.0	65.2	12.4	22.3		
20 to 24 years	119	100.0	67.7	16.8	15.5		
25 to 54 years	2,227	100.0	72.2	12.3	15.6		
55 to 64 years	852	100.0	63.9	13.2	23.0		
65 years and over	398	100.0	28.7	10.4	60.9		
Men							
Total, 20 years and over	1,889	100.0	68.0	13.6	18.4		
20 to 24 years	65	100.0	-	-	-		
25 to 54 years	1,201	100.0	75.9	13.9	10.2		
55 to 64 years	426	100.0	65.4	14.3	20.3		
65 years and over	197	100.0	27.0	8.7	64.4		
Women							
Total, 20 years and over	1,708	100.0	62.2	11.2	26.7		
20 to 24 years	54	100.0	-	-	-		
25 to 54 years	1,027	100.0	67.8	10.3	21.9		
55 to 64 years	426	100.0	62.3	12.0	25.7		
65 years and over	201	100.0	30.4	12.2	57.5		
White							
Total, 20 years and over	2,819	100.0	64.2	12.2	23.5		
Men	1,428	100.0	68.2	13.1	18.7		
Women	1,391	100.0	60.2	11.3	28.5		
Black or African American	·						
Total, 20 years and over	357	100.0	71.2	8.3	20.4		
Men	203	100.0	68.5	8.0	23.6		
Women	154	100.0	74.9	8.8	16.3		
Asian							
Total, 20 years and over	278	100.0	66.0	17.2	16.8		
Men	189	100.0	64.7	22.8	12.5		
Women	89	100.0	68.7	5.4	25.9		
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity							
Total, 20 years and over	597	100.0	64.7	16.7	18.6		
Men	312	100.0	73.8	14.2	12.0		
Women	285	100.0	54.7	19.5	25.8		

¹Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2019 and December 2021 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (White, Black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. Dash indicates no data or data that do not meet publication criteria (values not shown where base is less than 75,000).

Table 2. Long-tenured displaced workers¹ by age, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and reason for job loss, January 2022

		Percent distribution by reason for job loss							
Characteristic	Total	Total	Plant or company closed down or moved	Insufficient work	Position or shift abolished				
Total									
Total, 20 years and over	3,596	100.0	38.1	30.9	31.0				
20 to 24 years	119	100.0	39.1	39.2	21.7				
25 to 54 years	2,227	100.0	37.9	31.2	30.8				
55 to 64 years	852	100.0	35.7	32.8	31.5				
65 years and over	398	100.0	43.5	23.0	33.5				
Men	330	100.0	40.0	20.0	33.3				
Total, 20 years and over	1.889	100.0	35.2	33.3	31.5				
20 to 24 years	65	100.0	33.2	33.5	31.5				
25 to 54 years	1,201	100.0	35.7	32.5	31.8				
55 to 64 years	426	100.0	35.9	35.0	29.1				
65 years and over	197	100.0	37.8	26.6	35.6				
Women	107	100.0	37.0	20.0	33.0				
Total, 20 years and over	1.708	100.0	41.3	28.3	30.4				
20 to 24 years	54	100.0	-		-				
25 to 54 years	1,027	100.0	40.5	29.7	29.8				
55 to 64 years	426	100.0	35.5	30.6	33.8				
65 years and over	201	100.0	49.1	19.5	31.4				
White		100.0	10.1	10.0					
Total, 20 years and over	2,819	100.0	37.1	30.2	32.7				
Men	1,428	100.0	34.1	33.4	32.5				
Women	1,391	100.0	40.2	27.0	32.9				
Black or African American	.,				02.0				
Total, 20 years and over	357	100.0	44.4	28.4	27.2				
Men	203	100.0	39.3	30.1	30.7				
Women	154	100.0	51.2	26.2	22.6				
Asian									
Total, 20 years and over	278	100.0	29.7	42.0	28.3				
Men	189	100.0	26.5	41.1	32.5				
Women	89	100.0	36.4	44.1	19.5				
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity									
Total, 20 years and over	597	100.0	46.3	35.2	18.5				
Men.	312	100.0	40.6	42.8	16.6				
Women	285	100.0	52.5	26.9	20.6				

Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2019 and December 2021 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts. NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (White, Black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. Dash indicates no data or data that do not meet publication criteria (values not shown where base is less than 75,000).

Table 3. Long-tenured displaced workers¹ by whether they received written advance notice, reason for job loss, and employment status in January 2022

		Percent distribution by employment status						
Characteristic	Total	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force			
Total								
Total, 20 years and over ²	3,596	100.0	65.2	12.4	22.3			
Received written advance notice	1,416	100.0	67.2	10.8	21.9			
Did not receive written advance notice	2,120	100.0	64.1	13.5	22.4			
Plant or company closed down or moved	·							
Total, 20 years and over ²	1,369	100.0	66.2	8.4	25.4			
Received written advance notice	670	100.0	67.9	6.9	25.3			
Did not receive written advance notice	676	100.0	64.5	10.2	25.3			
Insufficient work								
Total, 20 years and over ²	1,113	100.0	66.3	15.5	18.2			
Received written advance notice	274	100.0	69.1	9.5	21.4			
Did not receive written advance notice	806	100.0	66.1	17.3	16.6			
Position or shift abolished								
Total, 20 years and over ²	1,114	100.0	63.0	14.3	22.8			
Received written advance notice	473	100.0	65.3	17.2	17.5			
Did not receive written advance notice	638	100.0	61.0	12.2	26.8			

¹Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2019 and December 2021 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

²Includes a small number who did not report information on advance notice.

NOTE: Dash indicates no data or data that do not meet publication criteria (values not shown where base is less than 75,000).

Table 4. Long-tenured displaced workers¹ by industry and class of worker of lost job and employment status in January 2022

		Perce	ent distribution b	on by employment status			
Industry and class of worker of lost job	Total	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force		
Total, 20 years and over²	3,596	100.0	65.2	12.4	22.3		
Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers	10	100.0	- 00.2	12	22.0		
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers	3.507	100.0	65.3	12.7	22.1		
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers	3.403	100.0	65.1	12.9	22.0		
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	50	100.0	-	12.0	-		
Construction	213	100.0	65.7	23.4	10.9		
Manufacturing	465	100.0	64.3	12.2	23.4		
Durable goods manufacturing	297	100.0	65.0	10.2	24.8		
Primary metals and fabricated metal products	50	100.0	-	-			
Machinery manufacturing	41	100.0	_	_	_		
Computers and electronic products	27	100.0	_	_	_		
Electrical equipment and appliances	5	100.0	_	_	_		
Transportation equipment	97	100.0	88.1	6.0	5.9		
Miscellaneous manufacturing	40	100.0	-	-	-		
Other durable goods industries	37	100.0	-	-	_		
Nondurable goods manufacturing	168	100.0	63.2	15.8	21.0		
Food manufacturing	33	100.0	-	-	_		
Textiles, apparel, and leather	18	100.0	-	-	-		
Paper and printing	33	100.0	-	-	-		
Other nondurable goods industries	84	100.0	46.1	23.8	30.0		
Wholesale and retail trade	429	100.0	63.3	12.0	24.6		
Wholesale trade	72	100.0	-	-	-		
Retail trade	357	100.0	60.9	13.0	26.1		
Transportation and utilities ³	172	100.0	73.4	6.8	19.8		
Transportation and warehousing	149	100.0	72.3	7.9	19.8		
Information ³	120	100.0	65.4	23.5	11.1		
Telecommunications	36	100.0	-	-	-		
Financial activities	253	100.0	70.2	13.8	16.0		
Finance and insurance	192	100.0	75.1	10.3	14.6		
Finance	135	100.0	77.8	9.3	12.9		
Insurance	57	100.0	-	-	-		
Real estate and rental and leasing	62	100.0	-		-		
Professional and business services	506	100.0	62.8	15.9	21.3		
Professional and technical services	308	100.0	64.9	19.8	15.3		
Management, administrative, and waste services	198	100.0	59.5	9.9	30.6		
Education and health services	433	100.0	71.6	7.2	21.2		
Educational services	140	100.0	70.6	4.4	25.0		
Health care and social assistance ³	292	100.0	72.1	8.5	19.4		
Hospitals	73 179	100.0 100.0	69.9	11.0	19.1		
Health services, except hospitals	574		64.2		22.4		
Leisure and hospitality ³	574 424	100.0 100.0	62.9	13.4 16.2	22.4 20.9		
Food services and drinking places	424 367	100.0	65.4	13.5	20.9		
Other services	187	100.0	50.1	8.9	41.0		
Government wage and salary workers	104	100.0	70.8	5.4	23.8		
Government wage and salary workers	104	100.0	70.0	5.4	23.0		

¹Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2019 and December 2021 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts. ²Total includes a small number of unpaid family workers and persons who did not report industry or class of worker of lost job, not shown separately. ³Includes other industries, not shown separately. NOTE: Dash indicates no data or data that do not meet publication criteria (values not shown where base is less than 75,000).

Table 5. Long-tenured displaced workers¹ by occupation of lost job and employment status in January 2022

		Percent distribution by employment status					
Occupation of lost job	Total	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force		
Total, 20 years and over²	3,596	100.0	65.2	12.4	22.3		
Management, professional, and related occupations	1,411	100.0	67.6	14.3	18.0		
Management, business, and financial operations occupations Professional and related occupations	722 689	100.0 100.0	70.6 64.5	13.4 15.4	16.0 20.1		
Service occupations	647	100.0	65.4	11.1	23.5		
Sales and office occupations	777	100.0	58.4	11.0	30.6		
Sales and related occupations	342	100.0	52.7	12.2	35.1		
Office and administrative support occupations	435	100.0	62.9	10.0	27.1		
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	273	100.0	63.1	15.5	21.4		
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	4	100.0					
Construction and extraction occupations	173	100.0	67.5	20.8	11.7		
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	97	100.0	56.1	4.4	39.5		
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	414 194	100.0 100.0	70.5 61.8	8.6 11.0	20.8 27.2		
Production occupations Transportation and material moving occupations	220	100.0	78.2	6.5	15.3		

¹Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2019 and December 2021 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts. ²Total includes a small number who did not report occupation or class of worker of lost job. NOTE: Effective with January 2020 data, occupations reflect the introduction of the 2018 Census occupational classification system into the Current Population Survey. This classification system is derived from the 2018 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). No historical data have been revised. Data for 2020 are not strictly comparable with earlier years. Dash indicates no data or data that do not meet publication criteria (values not shown where base is less than 75,000).

Table 6. Long-tenured displaced workers1 by selected characteristics and area of residence in January 2022

(In thousands)

Characteristic	Total	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Workers who lost jobs Total, 20 years and over	3,596 1,889 1,708	182 108 74	493 240 253	554 241 313	247 138 110	574 363 212	158 82 77	351 225 127	194 93 101	843 401 442
Reason for job loss Plant or company closed down or moved	1,369 1,113 1,114	78 49 55	234 144 115	241 114 199	72 81 94	202 169 203	67 54 37	111 149 91	68 57 69	296 295 252
workers. Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers. Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers. Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction. Construction.	3,507 3,403 50 213	182 173 - 8	480 470 - 21	554 548 6 7	242 232 7 15	558 550 - 50	149 139 2 6	339 323 23 33	193 182 4 22	809 786 7 52
Manufacturing	168 429	27 19 8 26 8	42 30 12 32 33 15	137 92 45 75 5	50 27 23 23 17	32 19 13 94 46 22	36 27 9 21 2	53 26 27 44 18	17 11 5 29 6 12	71 45 26 85 37 37
Information Financial activities Professional and business services Education and health services Leisure and hospitality Other services	253 506 433 574 187	3 20 14 25 35	54 82 56 95	28 88 122 57 20	11 25 26 49 2	44 88 51 88 34	6 30 24 8	33 32 25 32 14	12 11 28 15 21 18	47 121 89 189 51
Government wage and salary workers. Employment status in January 2022 Employed. Unemployed. Not in labor force.	2,346 447 804	132 13 37	278 80 135	404 39 111	10 191 23 33	342 75 158	9 114 13 31	16 196 56 99	129 21 44	560 128 155

Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2019 and December 2021 because of plant or company

¹Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2019 and December 2021 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

²Total includes a small number of unpaid family workers and persons who did not report industry or class of worker of lost job, not shown separately.

NOTE: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont compose the New England Division; New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania compose the Middle Atlantic Division; Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin compose the East North Central Division; Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota compose the West North Central Division; Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia compose the South Atlantic Division; Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee compose the East South Central Division; Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas compose the West South Central Division; Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming compose the Mountain Division; Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington compose the Pacific Division. Dash indicates no data or data that do not meet publication criteria (values not shown where base is less than 75,000).

Table 7. Long-tenured displaced workers¹ who lost full-time wage and salary jobs and were reemployed in January 2022 by industry of lost job and characteristics of new job

(In thousands)

			R	eemployed in	January 202	22					
		Wage and salary workers									
					Self-						
Industry and class of worker of lost job	Total			Earn	ings relative t	to those of lo	st job	employed and unpaid			
	Part time	Total ²	20 percent or more below	Below, but within 20 percent	Equal or above, but within 20 percent	20 percent or more above	family workers				
Total who lost full-time wage and salary jobs	1,954 1	193	1,581 1	242	221	449	322 1	180			
Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,909 1,863 29	193 189 -	1,541 1,500 28	242 239 11	221 214 2	445 437 7	307 287 5	175 174 2			
Construction	128 290 188	3 2 1	110 281 181	24 51 29	5 37 23	20 97 59	16 27 22	14 7 7			
Wholesale and retail trade Transportation and utilities	102 221 125	1 1 10	100 207 115	22 31 17	14 36 30	38 55 29	5 43 15	13 1			
Information	62 176 298 213	14 9 46 44	35 135 208 148	5 10 35 30	4 34 6 26	15 49 70 25	2 5 55 45	13 32 44 20			
Leisure and hospitality. Other services. Government wage and salary workers.	268 54 46	55 6 4	146 188 45 41	24	34 0 7	57 14 7	51 23 20	20 25 3			

¹Data refer to persons who had 3 or more years of tenure on a job they had lost or left between January 2019 and December 2021 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts. ²Includes persons who did not report earnings on lost job. ³Includes other industries, not shown separately. NOTE: Dash indicates no data or data that do not meet publication criteria (values not shown where base is less than 75,000).

Table 8. Total displaced workers¹ by selected characteristics and employment status in January 2022

Characteristic		Percei	status		
Characteristic	Total	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force
Workers who lost jobs					
Total, 20 years and over	8,589	100.0	67.0	13.8	19.2
20 to 24 years	775	100.0	64.1	21.6	14.3
25 to 54 years	5,791	100.0	72.2	12.5	15.3
55 to 64 years	1,439	100.0	62.3	15.2	22.5
65 years and over	584	100.0	31.3	13.0	55.7
Men, 20 years and over	4,674	100.0	71.4	13.8	14.8
20 to 24 years	427	100.0	58.9	27.0	14.1
25 to 54 years	3,176	100.0	78.1	11.5	10.4
55 to 64 years	779	100.0	65.3	16.8	17.9
65 years and over	291	100.0	32.9	11.9	55.3
Women, 20 years and over	3,916	100.0	61.8	13.8	24.4
20 to 24 years	348	100.0	70.4	15.0	14.6
25 to 54 years	2,615	100.0	65.0	13.8	21.2
55 to 64 years	660	100.0	58.7	13.3	28.0
65 years and over	293	100.0	29.8	14.1	56.1
White	6,367	100.0	66.8	13.3	19.9
Black or African American	1,245	100.0	64.8	16.9	18.3
Asian	586	100.0	71.2	12.1	16.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	1,771	100.0	70.2	15.0	14.9
Reason for job loss					
Plant or company closed down or moved	3,071	100.0	66.6	11.2	22.2
Insufficient work	3,365	100.0	66.7	16.6	16.7
Position or shift abolished	2,153	100.0	68.1	13.2	18.7
Occupation of lost job					
Management, professional, and related occupations	2,762	100.0	72.4	13.1	14.6
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.	1,348	100.0	75.3	12.7	12.0
Professional and related occupations	1,414	100.0	69.5	13.5	17.0
Service occupations	1,866	100.0	62.0	15.7	22.3
Sales and office occupations	1,860	100.0	62.5	13.3	24.2
Sales and related occupations	834	100.0	62.8	12.9	24.3
Office and administrative support occupations	1,025	100.0	62.2	13.6	24.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	712	100.0	69.6	14.5	15.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	31	100.0	-	-	-
Construction and extraction occupations	501	100.0	71.8	16.9	11.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	179	100.0	68.3	6.3	25.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	1,014	100.0	70.4	13.3	16.3
Production occupations	421	100.0	65.3	14.6	20.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	593	100.0	74.1	12.3	13.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Total displaced workers¹ by selected characteristics and employment status in January 2022 --Continued

		Perce	status		
Characteristic	Total	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force
Industry and class of worker of lost job Agriculture and related industries wage and salary workers Nonagricultural industries wage and salary workers Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers. Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction. Construction. Manufacturing. Durable goods manufacturing. Nondurable goods manufacturing. Wholesale and retail trade. Transportation and utilities. Information Financial activities. Professional and business services. Education and health services. Leisure and hospitality. Other services. Government wage and salary workers.	8,205 7,862 111 618 905 545 359 1,058 443 208 459 1,193 881	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	67.4 67.6 50.3 68.7 68.6 69.5 67.2 72.0 71.3 68.3 65.4 70.1 66.3	13.8 13.9 12.0 18.4 15.1 14.7 15.6 12.7 11.4 20.4 12.3 15.1 11.5 13.6 13.0	18.8 18.5 37.7 12.9 16.3 15.8 17.2 15.4 17.3 11.1 16.3 14.8 22.2 21.1 35.9 27.2

Data refer to all persons (regardless of years of tenure on lost job) who had lost or left a job between January 2019 and December 2021 because of plant or company closings or moves, insufficient work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

Total includes a small number of unpaid family workers and persons who did not report occupation, industry or class of worker of lost job, not shown separately.

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (White, Black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. Dash indicates no data or data that do not meet publication criteria (values not shown where base is less than 75,000).